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MEYER & Co.
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Mr. Adolf Anders, who has been for several years senior partner in the German firm of Messrs. Molchers & Co. in China, left by the French Mail steamer yesterday for Europe. Mr. Anders has been closely identified with many of the most successful local companies in this Colony and in Shanghai. His many friends will join in wishing him bon voyage. The din of cracker-firing, which was louder than usual, commenced at Poddar's Wharf with a volley which reminded one vividly of the China New Year.

The fire at the Wanchai Godowns is still smouldering, and it is doubtful whether it can be extinguished until the firemen succeed in removing the mass of burning matches, and other highly combustible material from the building. It is reported that Messrs. J. J. dos Remedios include among their losses some choice consignments of wine, which are, however, covered by insurance. The adjoining godown, in which Messrs. Anderson Bell & Co. had been storing cargo from the *Caracas*, is fortunately but slightly damaged by water, and it is most creditable to the Fire Department (both Government and Volunteer sections) that the adjoining buildings have been so well preserved. Most of the damage, as we have previously remarked, was caused by overhaste and lack of care in removing furniture, &c. So far as we can gather, the policies held by the various insurance offices are as follows:—Lancashire, £70,000; Java Sea and Fire, £20,000; Hamburg-Bremen Fire, £20,000; Imperial, £20,000; Guardian, £20,000; and Hongkong Fire, £12,000. The block was insured in the Hongkong, we understand, for \$5000. So that a total of \$107,000 would appear to be the amount covered.

SHANGHAI seems to be suffering at present from this peculiar class of people who are designated by a hardened public with the title of "loafer." The Shanghai Courier says:—

The genus loafer is fairly represented in Shanghai at present. We have had our attention called to five or six cases of foreigners soliciting aid and pestering private houses for assistance which they do not merit. A few days since a Frenchman called on a large house in the settlement, the head of which was a French gentleman, and pitched a tale of woe that brought tears to the eyes of the listener, who gave the man a dollar and a promise of further aid. The applicant stated that he had left France to see the world; and he had come to Shanghai and lost all his money in speculation. But he desired to return to his "bleeding country" and assist her in quelling the Arab disturbance in Tunisia, and to fall on the neck of his aged and infirm mother and seek forgiveness. But he could never gratify those wishes, as his Consul was hard-hearted, Shanghai was cruel, and no one would help him with money to effect his return to France. After his departure, the gentleman had given him \$10 on the strength of this story made up of a few scraps of fact and falsehood. He had obtained food for "his father," for he was an incorrigible beggar, having travelled from Calcutta to Saigon, thence to Japan and Shanghai by means of appeals to the charitable, and that here he had netted a considerable sum by his heart-rending story of the distresses of his father. On Sunday morning last an arrested vagrant, personage, to wit Charles Montagu, who had just emerged from the U. S. goal, called on Mr. Haas the Austro-Hungarian Consul and demanded money whereof, as he said, to buy food. The man was intoxicated, and Mr. Haas directed him to the Hongkong Police Station as the moment had told him that he had slept and obtained food on the previous night at the Central Station. But Montagu did not want food but money to purchase liquor, and his case having been brought before the U. S. Consul yesterday, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and to be deported on the first opportunity. There are two cases of this kind of vagrancy to which we desire to draw attention. It would be wise if persons applied to for alms or money would refer the applicants to the proper authorities, for it is the facility with which these vagrant foreigners can obtain alms that emboldens them to continue to prey upon the charitable, and which swells the ranks of the loafers.

The philological details of the late Indian census are not without interest. In the Bombay Presidency it appears that Marathi is spoken by 8,761,497 persons, Gujarati by 3,103,111, Kanarese by 2,101,931, Sindhi by 2,051,726, Hindostani by 871,421, Belochi by 149,619, Marwadi by 141,229, and Brahmī by 24,620. Other Eastern languages are represented by 5,418 persons speaking Arabic, 634 Bengali, 65 Bannese, 510 Chinese, 26 Cashmere, 20 Konk, 325 Malagasy, 2,062 negro dialects, 13 Nepali, 23,968 Punjabi, 8,438 Pushtu, 4,290 Persian, 45,541 Goanese, 23 Singapore, 2 Urdu, 7,380 Tamil, 110,237 Telugu, 595 Tunis, and 203 Turkish. As to the European languages, they are severally represented by 26,340 Englishmen, 2 Dances, 3 Dutchmen, 145 Frenchmen, 326 Germans, 58 Greeks, 80 Italians, 2,405 Portuguese, 13 Spaniards, (of whom a large majority are, doubtless, Goanese half-castes), 32 Russians, and 23 Spaniards. Twenty-seven Irishmen, all living in Kurrachee, returned Irish as their language, and 5 Welshmen described themselves as speaking Welsh; but among the large number of Scotchmen in Bombay it is curious to find that not one was patriotic enough to return Gaelic as his language.

THE HONGKONG FLOWER AND POULTRY SHOW.

This afternoon (14th), at two o'clock, the Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society was opened in the Botanic Gardens. The weather, though slightly chilly, was on the whole favourable, and the number of visitors fairly good. Exhibits in most of the classes were slightly in advance of the number for last year. The Band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers played at intervals during the afternoon, and added materially to the pleasure of the Exhibition. One of the principal features of the Show was the different flowering plants which were very fine camellias, azaleas, narcissi, carnations and other plants in full bloom were really fine. Beginning at the beginning we should have thought that ferns would

have been better represented in Hongkong. The ones, however, that did put in an appearance were good. The prize for six annuals was deservedly given to Mrs. F. B. Johnson. The fourth prize was given to Mrs. Norwidge. Mrs. Johnson would seem to be a strong advocate of horticulture in Hongkong, as she carried off a great many of the prizes. The foliage plants were good, but the geraniums, single and double, and the roses can only be called good when the special circumstances of the climate are considered. The azaleas made a very good show indeed, and in the class in which this flower was represented, Messrs. D. Norwidge, H. N. Mody, and A. G. Romano made a most creditable appearance. In class 33 (lilies) we think it was a new thing between the two first prizes that the prize taken was a stronger and more compact plant, but was deficient in flower. The Chinese primulae looked as usual exceedingly delicate and pretty. In fact, all the exhibits in the potted plant department were excellent. The cut flower section of the show was very fine, and in this portion of the show Mrs. F. B. Johnson had found very difficult to appropriate the various rewards. The hand bouquets, table decorations, and bunches of dissimilar flowers were all remarkably pretty and reflected much credit on the tastes of the owners. The exhibits in the vegetable portion of the show were all very fair, and the prize for the best cauliflower was fairly won by Mrs. F. B. Johnson. The cauliflower was good, that of cabbage good, potatoes good, tomatoes very fine. Turnips were only moderately represented, but the parsley looked very fresh and fine. A considerable quantity of "Scotch onion" was shown, and attracted the attention of Scotch visitors, who no doubt enjoyed the sight of "green kail." In that part of the show which was devoted to Chinese market gardeners only, and who seem to be year after year assimilating their cultivation to the tastes of Europeans, the exhibits of the products of the Chinese scrappers of soil were, if not up to the European standard, at least very fair. The collection of fruit was not at all of a superior class, but considering the limited opportunities for cultivating fruits in the Colony it was creditable. In the poultry section, which is instituted for the first time in connection with the Horticultural Show in Hongkong, the exhibits were good. In the Cochinchina fowls we think that the one to which the first honours have been granted is an inferior bird to No. 15, which was better kept, and far better built than the first prize bird, which was striped of the feathers on the right leg, and looked in rather a dilapidated condition. Shanghai and Langshan exhibits comprised a number of really fine birds, and it was difficult to say which pen ought to get first seeing that the birds were so well matched. Some of the Langshans were really splendid-looking fowls, the hens more especially being lively animals. Bantams were nothing exceptional, but one or two of the entries were clean looking birds. Black Spanish were very good. Pigeons as a numerous class were not well represented. The prize was a plump, and well formed lot. First prize for the turkeys was taken by a venerable looking old turkey who was awfully annoyed by the amount of inspection he had to endure, and was for a long time in imminent danger of exploding. The condition of the ducks and geese could not be complained of, only they made the best possible use of their necks and lungs. Only one entry of Guinea fowls was made, and these looked extremely well. The prize list will be found below, and we must say that the whole of the exhibition connected with the get up of the Horticultural Society, and the success of the results they have achieved.

The Judges were, for the flowers, Messrs. Armstrong and Ford; for European vegetable exhibits, Messrs. Vaucher and Romano; for Chinese vegetable exhibits, Messrs. Taylor and Mody; and for the poultry, Messrs. Easton and Mody. The gentlemen performed their difficult duties in a manner satisfactory alike to the exhibitors and the public. The weather during the afternoon became raw and cold, and this doubtless deterred many from visiting the gardens who otherwise would have been present. The attendance was very good. There were one or two splendid plants the names of which we do not know, which added much to the pleasure attendant on a visit to the Show. The following gentlemen acted as committees:—J. M. Armstrong, Esq., Chairman; W. M. B. Arthur, Esq., J. E. Chater, Esq., J. H. Cox, Esq., H. H. Dickie, Esq., G. George, Esq., H. J. Holmes, Esq., W. K. Hughes, Esq., A. G. Romano, Esq., A. E. Vaucher, Esq., E. L. Woodin, Esq., J. M. Armstrong, Esq., Honorary Treasurer; G. Ford, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The following selections were excellently performed during the afternoon by the band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, under the leadership of Bandmaster E. Wallace:—Overture, "Overture," "Benedictus," "Ave Maria," "Concerto," "Schneider's," "Blue Danube," "Strauss's," "Selection," "Overture," "F. G. Galt," "Galt," "Hochstetters," "Gungl's," "From House to House," "Faust."

PLANTS IN FLOW.

1.—ferns, indigenous to Hongkong, —1, C. S. Taylor; 2, A. G. Romano.
2.—ferns, —1, A. G. Romano; 2, C. S. Taylor.
3.—annuals, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, D. Norwidge; (special) E. L. Woodin.
4.—verandah-grown plants, —1, A. G. Romano; 2, D. Norwidge.
5.—3 foliage plants, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, H. Dickie.
6.—3 flowering plants, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, A. G. Romano.
7.—3 ferns, —1, C. S. Taylor; 2, Mrs. Manger.
8.—2 camellias, —1, E. L. Woodin; 2, A. G. Romano.
9.—2 dillias, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, H. Dickie.
10.—3 geraniums, single, —1, Mrs. Manger; 2, E. L. Woodin.
11.—3 geraniums, double, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, C. S. Taylor.
12.—3 roses, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, C. P. Chater.
13.—3 chrysanthemums, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, Mrs. Forrest.
14.—3 chrysanthemums, —1, H. Dickie; 2, A. G. Romano.
15.—3 chrysanthemums, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
16.—1 flowering plant, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, D. Norwidge.
17.—1 foliage plant, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, E. L. Woodin.
18.—1 camellia, —1, E. L. Woodin; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
19.—1 rose, —1, Mrs. Coxon; 2, H. J. Holmes.
20.—2 azaleas, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, H. N. Mody; (special) A. G. Romano.
21.—1 azalea, —1, D. Norwidge; (special) E. L. Woodin.
22.—1 annual, —1, C. S. Taylor; 2, H. Dickie.

POULTRY.

1.—pen of Cochinchina fowls, —1, H. Dickie; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
2.—pen of Shanghai fowls, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, Mrs. B. Johnson.
3.—pen of Langshans, —1, A. G. Vaucher; 2, J. S. Vernon; (commended) Mrs. B. Johnson.
4.—pen of Bantams, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, J. S. Vernon.
5.—pen of Black Spanish, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, J. S. Vernon.
6.—pen of any other kind, —1, Mrs. B. Johnson; 2, A. E. Vaucher; (commended) H. Dickie.

23.—1 dahlia, —1, Mrs. Coxon; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
24.—1 geranium, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, C. S. Taylor.
25.—1 carnation, —1, Mrs. Manger; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
26.—2 azaleas, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, C. P. Chater.
27.—1 pink, carnation or sweetwilliam, —1, A. G. Romano; 2, Mrs. Manger.
28.—1 hyacinth, —1, A. E. Vaucher; 2, A. G. Romano.
29.—1 gladiolus, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
30.—1 orchid, —1, Kam Sing; 2, A. G. Romano.
31.—1 daphne, —1, Mrs. B. Johnson; 2, A. G. Romano.
32.—1 lily, —1, Mrs. Coxon; 2, D. Norwidge.
33.—1 geranium, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, D. Norwidge.
34.—1 palm, —1, Mrs. Coxon.
35.—1 pot of pansies, —1, Mrs. Manger; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
36.—1 pot of Chinese primulas, —1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, H. Dickie.

OUT-FLOWERS.

37.—1 camellia bloom, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, Mrs. Forrest.
38.—1 chrysanthemum bloom, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, A. G. Romano.
39.—1 rose bloom, —1, H. J. Holmes; 2, Mrs. B. Johnson.
40.—1 bunch of flowers, dissimilar, (each bunch to consist of one variety only), —1, Mrs. Coxon; 2, Mrs. Manger.
41.—stump or rockwork with ferns and/or creepers, —1, Ma Fong; 2, H. Dickie.
42.—hand bouquet, —1, E. J. Holmes; 2, H. Dickie.
43.—table decorations, —1, Mrs. Limstead; 2, Mrs. Forrest.
44.—table decorations of wild flowers, —1, Mrs. Coxon; 2, A. P. McEwen.

VEGETABLES.

45.—6 kinds of cabbages, —1, E. L. Woodin; 2, D. Norwidge.
46.—2 heads of celery, large, —1, E. L. Woodin; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 3, H. C. Maclean.
47.—2 heads of celery, dwarf, —1, H. Dickie; 2, H. N. Mody; 3, F. D. Sargent.
48.—6 beet roots (long), —1, H. N. Mody; 2, E. L. Woodin; 3, D. Norwidge.
49.—6 beet roots (short or round), —1, E. L. Woodin; 2, H. Dickie; 3, J. K. Davis.
50.—6 carrots (long), —1, E. L. Woodin; 2, J. M. Silva; 3, D. Norwidge.
51.—6 carrots (short or early), —1, H. J. Holmes; 2, E. L. Woodin; 3, J. K. Davis.
52.—6 parsnips, —1, H. Dickie.
53.—2 cauliflowers, —1, H. J. Holmes; 2, D. Norwidge; 3, Mrs. Manger.
54.—2 cabbages, —1, H. N. Mody; 2, D. Norwidge; 3, C. P. Chater.
55.—2 cabbages, —1, H. N. Mody; 2, E. L. Woodin; 3, Mrs. Manger.
56.—2 lettuce coss, —1, J. K. Davis; 2, H. Dickie; 3, Mrs. Manger.
57.—2 lettuce cabbages, —1, Mrs. Manger; 2, H. N. Mody; 3, J. H. Cox.
58.—1 dish parsley, —1, Mrs. Manger; 2, A. E. Vaucher; 3, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
59.—2 corn cobs, —1, H. N. Mody; 2, A. G. Romano; 3, H. Dickie.
60.—50 pods of beans, French, —1, H. Dickie; 2, H. J. Holmes; 3, Mrs. Limstead.
61.—25 pods of beans, broad, —1, E. L. Woodin; 2, H. Dickie; 3, J. K. Davis.
62.—25 potatoes, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, H. N. Mody; 3, H. Dickie.
63.—6 turnips, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, J. K. Davis; 3, E. L. Woodin.
64.—6 turnips, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, J. K. Davis; 3, E. L. Woodin.
65.—6 turnips, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, J. K. Davis; 3, E. L. Woodin.
66.—12 onions, —1, Chea Kahn; 2, H. C. Maclean; 3, H. Dickie.
67.—12 leeks, —1, H. Dickie; 2, E. L. Woodin.
68.—12 chives, —1, Chea Kahn; 2, H. Dickie; 3, J. K. Davis.
69.—20 radishes, —1, H. N. Mody; 2, H. Dickie; 3, A. Miller.
70.—20 radishes, long, —1, A. Miller; 2, H. Dickie.
71.—6 kohi rabi, —1, A. E. Vaucher; 2, E. L. Woodin; 3, Mrs. Manger.
72.—2 corn cobs, —1, H. N. Mody; 2, A. G. Romano; 3, H. Dickie.
73.—50 Brussels sprouts, —1, H. Dickie; 2, A. E. Vaucher.
74.—12 tomatoes, —1, H. N. Mody; 2, C. P. Chater; 3, H. Dickie.
75.—2 vegetable marrow, —1, H. Dickie; 2, Mrs. B. Johnson; 3, H. C. Maclean.
76.—2 corn cobs, —1, H. N. Mody; 2, A. G. Romano; 3, H. Dickie.
77.—6 horse radish, —1, J. K. Davis.
78.—2 Scotch kail, —1, H. Dickie; 2, H. J. Holmes; 3, Mrs. Manger.
79.—20 shoots asparagus, —1, and 2, not awarded; 3, H. Dickie.
80.—broccoli, —1, D. Norwidge; 2, H. Dickie; 3, J. M. Silva.
81.—salad, 6 kinds at least, (no exhibits).
82.—best collection of sweet and pot herbs, —1, H. Dickie; 2, A. E. Vaucher.

CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

83.—2 heads of celery, —1, Luk Pan; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Chi Lam.
84.—2 cabbages, —1, Ko Chun; 2, Shun Shing; 3, Aking.
85.—6 carrots, —1, Luk Pan; 2, Im Yam; 3, Ko Chun.
86.—2 cauliflowers, —1, Ko Chun; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Shun Li.
87.—2 cabbages, —1, Aching; 2, Luk Pan; 3, Kam Sing.
88.—2 cabbages, —1, Aching; 2, Luk Pan; 3, Kam Sing.
89.—2 cabbages, —1, Aching; 2, Luk Pan; 3, Kam Sing.
90.—2 cabbages, —1, Aching; 2, Luk Pan; 3, Kam Sing.
91.—2 lettuce cabbages, —1, Aching; 2, Luk Pan; 3, Kam Sing.
92.—30 pods of peas, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
93.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
94.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
95.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
96.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
97.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
98.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
99.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.
100.—20 turnips, —1, Aching; 2, Kam Sing; 3, Kam Sing.

FRUIT.

101.—best collection of fruit, (grown in Hongkong), —1, D. Norwidge; 2, A. G. Romano.
102.—strawberries, (grown in Hongkong), —1, H. Dickie.
103.—oranges, (grown in Hongkong), —1, H. Dickie.
104.—pomegranates, (grown in Hongkong), —1, H. Dickie.
105.—pomegranates, (grown in Hongkong), —1, H. Dickie.
106.—pomegranates, (grown in Hongkong), —1, H. Dickie.
107.—China gooseberries, (grown in Hongkong), —1, H. Dickie.
108.—pine apples, (grown in Hongkong), —1, H. J. Holmes; 2, H. Dickie.
109.—pen of Cochinchina fowls, —1, H. Dickie; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson.
110.—pen of Shanghai fowls, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, Mrs. B. Johnson.
111.—pen of Langshans, —1, A. G. Vaucher; 2, J. S. Vernon; (commended) Mrs. B. Johnson.
112.—pen of Bantams, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, J. S. Vernon.
113.—pen of Black Spanish, —1, H. C. Maclean; 2, J. S. Vernon.
114.—pen of any other kind, —1, Mrs. B. Johnson; 2, A. E. Vaucher; (commended) H. Dickie.

115.—pen of Foreign, —1, H. Dickie; 2, J. M. Silva (Muscovy); Chua Kai Kwong, (commended) (Aylesbury).
116.—pen of Swallow geese, —1, Mrs. B. Johnson; 2, H. Dickie.
117.—pen of white, —1, D. Norwidge.
118.—pen of pigeons, —1, Mrs. B. Johnson; 2, G. Ford.
119.—pen of turkeys, —1, Mrs. B. Johnson; 2, H. C. Maclean.
120.—pen of Guinea fowls, —1, Mrs. Manger.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Chicoory, —H. Dickie, A. E. Vaucher.
Tomatoes, —Aching, Ko Chin.
Red Cabbage, —Aching, Ko Chin.
Scott's Balm, —Chua Kai Kwong, Shun Li.
Arrowroot, —F. D. Sargent.
Onions, —Aching, Sang Lee, Kam Sing.
Long Beet, —Kam Sing, Luk Pan.
Endive, —A. E. Vaucher, Mrs. B. Johnson, C. P. Chater.
Pecanoe, —Mrs. B. Johnson.
Carrots, long, —J. M. Silva, D. Norwidge, F. D. Sargent.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)
Tuesday, Feb. 14.

ALLIED THIEF IN THE POLICE QUARTERS.

Chua Ahnang, servant, was brought up on suspicion of stealing \$7, from the box of Chunda Singh P.C., on the 12th instant. Chunda Singh said the complainant was employed as a boy by the Indian Constables. On the 12th instant when the fire bell rang the first time, the complainant, after putting on his uniform had got into the verandah, remembered that he had left his keys under the pillow, and went back and told the defendant, who was cleaning boots, to look after them, which he promised to do. After standing in the barrack compound a quarter of an hour the Inspector on duty released him, as he was not required to be in the barracks. He went back to his room, found the keys where he had put them in his pocket, and went and opened his box and found seven one dollar notes missing; these he had seen at half past six the morning all secure. He spoke to the defendant about the matter, and the defendant denied the charge. Witness saw the last man leave the room before he went to the compound, and when he returned no one was in the room. Witness also stated that a good deal of money and many articles of clothing had been stolen lately from the Indian quarters. Sergeant said when the complainant preferred the charge he stated that he had gone to his box at half past six, taken some money out, and gone to market, leaving his keys under his pillow; but complainant, recalled, said he did not go to market at that time, though he was uncertain whether he had said so to the Barrack Sergeant or not. The defendant said he was not cleaning boots at the time stated, but that Loung (another servant) was. He was in the complainant's room when the fire bell rang, but did not hear him say anything about the keys. He went to the fire and returned in about half an hour. The defendant denied the charge and was then discharged.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)

THIEF DURING HOLYDAY CONFINEMENT.
Ip Aching was arrested by a Sikh for snatching, along with five others, on the 12th inst., a small parcel frequently seen engaged in the same practice, and was sentenced as above for these offences.

FOURTH DRUNK UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE CHURCH.

Francis Victor, a French seaman unemployed, was apprehended yesterday, he being found lying drunk in front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral by a Chinese constable, who was told to take the man into custody by one of the Christian Brothers. The sailor was fined 50 cents, in default one day's imprisonment.

CHINA ASKS BACK INTO THE BOX OF A FELLOW TRAVELLER.

Chua Ahnang, a coolie, was convicted of stealing a pair of leggings from Tan Fat, seaman, both residing at 23 Lower Macao Row. Complainant went out on Sunday morning to go to his ship, leaving the leggings on the top of his bed, and when he returned he found them gone. He then went to the defendant and asked him to return them, but the defendant refused to do so. The defendant was then taken into custody and charged with the theft. He was found guilty and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.

Li Atak, hawker, yesterday morning attempted to steal a pair of leggings from the person of Wong Yui Mui, wife of a gardener at the Sai Yung Yui Market. The child was on the woman's back and defendant cut the skirt and made off with it, but was arrested by a tannock who saw him throw a knife away. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

THEFT OF LEGGINGS.

Chin Aching, a coolie, was convicted of stealing a pair of leggings from Tan Fat, seaman, both residing at 23 Lower Macao Row. Complainant went out on Sunday morning to go to his ship, leaving the leggings on the top of his bed, and when he returned he found them gone. He then went to the defendant and asked him to return them, but the defendant refused to do so. The defendant was then taken into custody and charged with the theft. He was found guilty and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

ACCOMMODATING HIMSELF.

Chun Kwai was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a cotton jacket from Mok Po, with whom he had formerly lived. The complainant missed the jacket this morning, and from what he told him he went in search of defendant and found him with the jacket on his back. The defendant stated that he went to the complainant's house this morning and feeling cold took

the jacket and put it on to keep himself warm.

HISTORY OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(The Times.)

The subject of the opium traffic between India and China is attracting so much attention both in the East and at home, where it has been frequently represented in the light of a national scandal, that the enumeration of the simple facts connected with its origin and development may be useful for the removal or correction of popular error and misconception. The task has become the more necessary because statements have lately been put forward to the effect that the Chinese authorities meditate taking diplomatic action in the matter. Whether these rest on any solid foundation or not, the mere rumour has sufficed to rouse the energy of those who have long devoted a laudable, if, perhaps, a somewhat mistaken zeal to the cause of the abolition of the use of opium, and we have already witnessed several, and are on the eve of witnessing more meetings

brought together for the purpose of denouncing the opium traffic by those who are rightly looked upon in this country as the champions of this propaganda. The movement has lately appeared in the shape of a pamphlet, which appeared some weeks ago from the Chinese steamship Li Hung Chang furnished those who had enlisted in the cause of the Anti-Opium Society with a fresh inducement to persevere in an undertaking which, if statistics are to be accepted as the test, is not more than to the Government whose policy has been to encourage the opium traffic, and so long as they felt able to supply the capital and to contribute their quota of revenue to the exchequer they well knew that they had little to apprehend from the moral indignation of those *littérateurs* who presented their petitions as to the degeneration of the race, and who received thanks from the Government for their patriotic labours. The clamorous cry of the Confucian priests of China, matched the importance of the central authority, and neither the gravity of the evil nor the earnestness of the few reformers who deplored the pernicious consequences which they attributed to the use of opium, but which they frequently, and not without reason, ascribed to the opium traffic, was sufficient to arrest the development and progress of a traffic which was based on the universal law of demand and supply. Internal disturbances, which had revealed themselves before that date, broke out on a large scale in different parts of the Empire after the close of our first Chinese war, and rendered the task of abolishing the use of opium still more difficult if not absolutely impossible.

But, so far as the policy of the Imperial Cabinet is to be judged in this matter, it must be pronounced to have been consistent enough up to this point, and even the realisation of the Chinese weakness in comparison with Europe's strength did not for many years produce any corresponding change or indication in the established policy of the Chinese. The old edicts remained in force, and it was as if death had any dealings in opium, which was denounced in the official documents as the "flowing poison." Two years after the Treaty of Nanking the opium traffic, among whose adherents the opinion was beginning to spread that the consumption of opium might be turned to good account for purposes of revenue, declared that he would be no party to any scheme for profiting out of a national weakness and vice. His reply may be fully quoted here as representative of the views prevailing among the more national or extreme party of Chinese statesmen:—"It is true that I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowing poison—gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and not for duty, defend my wishes; but nothing will induce me to convert a revenue from the opium traffic into a revenue from the opium traffic, and I will not consent to the introduction of the flowing poison—gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and not for duty, defend my wishes; but nothing will induce me to convert a revenue from the opium traffic into a revenue from the opium traffic, and I will not consent to the introduction of the flowing poison—gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and not for duty, defend my wishes; but nothing will induce me to convert a revenue from the opium traffic into a revenue from the opium traffic, and I will not consent to the introduction of the flowing poison—gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and not for duty, defend my wishes; 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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a rounded in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (local references being given, when possible), and previous Notes or Queries, as are also local queries which through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bimonthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The latest Chinese Poetry in this volume is almost worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trimmer's *Original Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*: "This is the first of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, being by the number now before us, intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, and the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on 'The King of the King,' by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Pu, by Mr. E. C. Bowyer, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes & Queries' is a high-class, and it is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Paper, Correspondence, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment
a Visitors' Column, which we trust
will prove successful, and be found use-
ful. To it will be relegated from time
to time such items of information, lists,
tables and other intelligence as is con-
sidered likely to prove valuable to per-
sons passing through the City, and in
connection with which we have opened
a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS
DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment
into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public
Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and
Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesquely
retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Cen-
tral, in a line with Peddar's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club,
German Club, Supreme Court, &c.,
within a stone's throw.

Lawrence Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above
the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for
sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house
and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond
the Cricket Ground, beside the City
Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the east-
ward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books,
and specially selected Cigars.—Mac-
Ewen, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BARROWS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.75
Two Coolies, ... 0.50

Return (direct or by Pok-joo-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (ON LEVEL OF UMBRELLA
BRAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.40
Two Coolies, ... 0.20

Return (direct or by Pok-joo-lum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not
more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above
three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to
an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Barbers (each).
Hour, ... 10 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 3 or 900
piculs, per Day, ... \$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 3 or 900
piculs, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500
piculs, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500
piculs, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of
300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of
300 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of
300 piculs, Half Day, ... 50

Stamps.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 20
Half an Hour, ... 10
After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private
agreements.

STREET COOLIES.
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, ... 33 cents.
Half Day, ... 20
Three Hours, ... 12
One Hour, ... 5
Half Hour, ... 3
Nothing in the above Scale to affect
private agreements.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
NEWS AGENT, &c.
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
is authorized to receive Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*,
Overland China Mail, and *China Review*.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Price.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.							
HK. and Shanghai Bank.	40,000	\$125	125	1,000,000	3,734.00	30	+120 % prom.
INSURANCES.							
Nat. China Ins.	1,000	TL 2,000	TL 1,000	238,600	TL 251,064.01	TL 75	+117 % sh.
Yonghe Ins.	1,000	TL 350	TL 350	500,488	TL 18,447.50	12	+11 % sh.
Union Ins. Soc.	600	\$2,500	500	\$31,787	\$437,088.08	\$144.27	\$1000
China Trade Ins.	600	\$166.08	500	\$47,000	\$1,928.49	20	\$1000
China Ins. Office	10,000	0.00	250	50			\$80 per share
Chong Sing Ins.	1,000	1,000	200	130,378	42,369.70	6	\$230
HK. Fire Ins.	2,000	1,000	200	791,842	226,947.81	37	\$500
China Fire Ins.	4,000	500	100	438,984	103,025.68	18	\$225
STRAIT STEAMSHIP CO.							
Steamboat.	8,000	\$100	75	\$135,000		5	\$23 prom.
China Coast S.	5,000	TL 100	TL 100	78,932	TL 31,474.04	16	\$
MISCELLANEOUS.							
HK. & Whampoa Dock	10,000	\$125	125	\$0,000	1,439.20	4	+50 % pm.
HK. and China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	7,489			[div.]
H'kong Hotel.	2,000	\$100	100				\$21 +\$100 p. sh. do
China Sugar Co.	6,000	100	100				\$12 +\$12
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	100	100				\$130 p. sh. do
H'kong Bakery	500	50	50				\$5
JOANS.							
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,276	100	all	3 %	June 30 Dec 31	
" "	1878	16,040	100	all	3 %	Feb. 28 Ag. 31	
" "	1881	8,565	500	all	3 %	April & Oct.	
Sugar Dubu-	1880	600	\$300,000	all	3 %	June & Dec.	
For half year ended 31st Dec., 1881.							EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.
For half year ended 30th June, 1881.							

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter, however, enclosed, if the whole be sent at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify small papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, drafts, copied letters, &c. The charge of them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The number of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Com-
mercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.
The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Aus-
tralian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.
General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Accen-
sion, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam, etc., (all by the Pacific Mail).
Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patents, dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs., with-
out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.
The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

NOW READY.
PRICE, \$1.00.
"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"
By E. H. PARKER.
Can be obtained from KELLY & YALAN at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Ashington	Brit. str.	809	Jan. 31	Siemens & Co.	Bangkok	K'loon Dock
Calcutta	Brit. str.	373	Jan. 31	Siemens & Co.	Swatow	
China	Brit. str.	648	Feb. 1	14 K'wok Achong & Sons	Y'ham & San Francisco	1st prox.
City of Tokio	Amer. str.	5070	Feb. 6	G. P. M. S. S. Co.		
Conquest	Brit. str.	518	Sept. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	Cos'tan Dock
Danube	Brit. str.	561	Jan. 31	Yuen Fat Hong	Y'ham & San Francisco	To-morrow
Devonshire	Brit. str.	1513	Feb. 6	Russell & Co.		
Fane	Brit. str.	117	Oct. 1	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Hongkong	Brit. str.	373	Oct. 1	K'wok Achong & Sons		
Hongkong	Brit. str.	938	Feb. 1	Siemens & Co.		
Japan	Brit. str.	1805	Feb. 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Straits and Calcutta	To-day
Joloano	Span. str.	654	Dec. 19	Mourents	Manila	K'loon Dock
Kwangtung	Brit. str.	674	Feb. 14	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	Coast Ports	To-day
Lennox	Brit. str.	1327	Feb. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Straits and Calcutta	To-day
Lido	Brit. str.	620	Feb. 12	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Li Tai	Annam str.	1000	July 7	Captain		
Mall	Brit. str.	479	Feb. 8	M. R. N. Co.		
Mindanao	Span. str.	650	Feb. 9	Dunn, Melby & Co.	Manila	16th inst.
Namoa	Brit. str.	862	Jan. 14	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Cos'tan Dock
Nona	Ger. str.	669	Feb. 12	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Norden	Dan. str.	778	Feb. 9	Siemens & Co.	Saigon	
Paladin	Brit. str.	890	Feb. 14	Tung Kee & Co.		
Sea Gulf	Brit. str.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Shan Tui	Annam str.	326	July 15	M. B. M. S. S. Co.	Kobe and Yokohama	At day's end
Sunda	Brit. str.	1029	Feb. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Thales	Brit. str.	820	Feb. 11	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight

Sailing Vessels							
Adam M. Simpson	3	eCall, Jr.	Amer. sh.	1467	Feb. 2	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)
Adolph	4	eMohr	Ger. bge.	808	Jan. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Allen Bessie	2	eNoyes	Amer. bge.	842	Jan. 9	eRozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Andromeda	7	eSchäffer	Ger. sh.	1879	Jan. 21	Order	Philippines
Benedicta	2	eVonest	Ger. sch.	247	Feb. 11	eWilder & Co.	Thienan
Blue Jacket	3	ePerceval	Amer. sh.	1336	Nov. 21	eRussell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)
Boddin	3	eHucke	Ger. bge.	694	Feb. 1	eSiemson & Co.	
Brazos	3	eWilliams	Amer. bge.	917	Feb. 10	Captain	
Cashmore	6	eCallamore	Amer. bge.	938	Feb. 11	Chinese	
Celena	2	eNoyes	Amer. bge.	863	Jan. 11	eRozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Edwin Reed	7	eGilmour	Amer. bge.	1178	Jan. 26	Order	
Elise	2	eBruhn	Ger. bge.	613	Jan. 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre and London
Friedrich	5	eSpiesen	Ger. bge.	595	Jan. 23	eSiemson & Co.	Singapore
Fritz	7	ePerceval	Amer. sh.	1336	Nov. 21	eMelchers & Co.	
Hannah W. Dudley	7	eDudley	Amer. bge.	1128	Jan. 16	Order	
Hindustan	7	eBelyen	Brit. sh.	1547	Jan. 16	eRussell & Co.	Sar. Francisco
Importer	7	eAllinye	Amer. sh.	1270	Jan. 20	eRussell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)
Java Packet	4	eHansen	Brit. bge.	674	Jan. 21	eRussell & Co.	Singapore
Laurel	3	eGrassman	Brit. bge.	638	Jan. 4	eSiemson & Co.	Hanabur
Lucia	1	eOranley	Brit. bge.	640	Feb. 11	eAdamson, Bell & Co.	
Margarette	3	ePuppe	Ger. sh.	1228	Feb. 7	Order	Manila
Mary Whitridge	3	eFremant	Amer. sh.	880	Jan. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Minerva	4	eDuhme	Ger. bg.	318	Jan. 27	eMolchum & Co.	Tientsin
Nellie M. Shade	3	eGould	Amer. sm. se.	561	Feb. 2	eMelchers & Co.	
Norseman	2	eMurray	Siam. sh.	711	Feb. 7	Chinese	Bangkok
Omeida	3	eCäver	Amer. sh.	1130	Jan. 20	eRussell & Co.	San Francisco
Panny	1	eBray, Jr.	Amer. sh.	1190	Dec. 8	eAdamson, Bell & Co.	Manila
Pearl	3	eHowes	Amer. bge.	539	Jan. 14	eRussell & Co.	Singapore
Primus	3	eOederquist	Russ. sh.	1147	Jan. 21	Order	
R. T. Clayton	4	eKnappe	Amer. bge.	840	Feb. 1	eH. K. & W'pon Dock Co.	Manila
Spartan	4	eWhiting	Brit. bge.	343	Jan. 4	eEdward Schollhass & Co.	
Spartan	1	eVincent	Amer. sch.	81	Nov. 14	W. H. Ray	K'loon D.
Spirit of the Age	3	eWilliams	Brit. bge.	347	Nov. 17	eJardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai
Sinatra	8	eRock	Amer. sh.	1072	Jan. 20	eRussell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)
Syren	8	eBrown	Amer. sh.	875	Oct. 5	eRussell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)
Tecumseh	7	eLincoln	Amer. sh.	1309	Jan. 28	Order	
Three Brothers	2	eKaake	Brit. bge.	366	Feb. 6	Chinese	
Twilight	3	eKaye	Amer. sh.	1393	Feb. 27	eRussell & Co.	New York
Wabeno	3	eBoyer	Amer. sh.	480	Jan. 31	eMelchers & Co.	
W. J. Rotch	3	eBray	Amer. sh.	1877	Jan. 9	eRussell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)
Wakefield	7	eCrovell	Amer. bge.	887	Jan. 12	eRozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)